

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1973

Established 1887

Austria	1.50	Lebanon	1.50
Belgium	1.50	Luxembourg	1.50
Denmark	1.50	Morocco	1.50
France	1.50	Netherlands	1.50
Germany	1.50	Nigeria	1.50
Greece	1.50	Portugal	1.50
Italy	1.50	Spain	1.50
Japan	1.50	Sweden	1.50
South Africa	1.50	Switzerland	1.50
Taiwan	1.50	U.S. Military	1.50
Turkey	1.50	Yugoslavia	1.50

Plans Realignment to Try Socialists

ROME 6 (AP)—The Italian government, led by Premier Giulio Andreotti, is planning a realignment of its political parties to try to win a majority in the upcoming general elections.

The government is planning to merge the Christian Democrats with the Socialists and the Democrats. This move is seen as a significant shift in Italian politics.

The new coalition is expected to be announced in the coming weeks. It will include the Christian Democrats, the Socialists, and the Democrats.

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WITNESS—Former Nixon campaign treasurer Hugh W. Sloan talking with his wife yesterday before Senate committee investigating Watergate affair.

Vow by White House Senate Panel to Receive Nixon-Dean Talks Data

WASHINGTON, June 6 (AP)—The White House promised today that it would provide Senate Watergate investigators with detailed information on when and where President Nixon and his ousted counsel, John W. Dean 3d, had direct conversations earlier this year.

Deputy Press Secretary Gerald L. Warren said the material to be turned over to the Senate Select Committee would specify the dates and duration of meetings and telephone conversations between the two men. Where meetings were held, Mr. Warren said, the participants would be listed.

Mr. Dean was reported last week to have told federal prosecutors that he had 35 to 40 conversations with Mr. Nixon in the year relating to a cover-up of the Watergate scandal.

The topics discussed, Mr. Warren said, would include a cover-up effort was involved. Mr. Warren said again today that the topics discussed by Mr. Nixon and Mr. Dean related to a presidential statement on invocation of executive privilege, Senate hearings on the now-withdrawn nomination of L. Patrick Gray 3d to be FBI director, and the President's own investigation of Watergate.

Asked if the material to be turned over to the select committee and later, if sought, to special Watergate prosecutor Archibald Cox would indicate the subject matter of the Nixon-Dean conversations, Mr. Warren said, "I literally can't answer that question."

Mr. Dean said that if the White House material is relevant evidence, "We certainly will be seeking it." But he denied that he said yesterday that a subpoena would be issued, soon.

Aides Advise Paris Talks; Dollar Rises

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, June 6 (UPI)—Top Nixon administration officials spent today assuring bankers and government officials of the major industrialized nations that the United States has its economy under control and that inflation will be an increasingly less serious problem for it during the rest of the year.

The views, expressed at an international monetary conference of world bankers as well as at the annual ministerial meeting of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, met with some skepticism from both U.S. and European commercial bankers.

The dollar, meanwhile, continued the rally that began late yesterday and closed higher on the major foreign exchange market. At the same time, the price of gold retreated from its record high.

Dealers explained that the dollar had fallen too sharply over the last few months and that a "technical" reaction was to be expected. They also credited the advance to two other factors—the widespread expectation that President Nixon will announce more stringent anti-inflation controls this week and a statement from Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing that France would ask the United States to take initiatives to support the dollar.

Giscard and Shultz made a late afternoon appearance at the OECD, where Treasury Secretary George P. Shultz was heading the U.S. delegation.

When the question was put to Mr. Shultz, he said, "I don't want to get into that." However, Mr. Shultz, Treasury Under Secretary Paul A. Volcker and Federal Reserve Board Chairman Arthur F. Burns all reiterated that there had been no change in U.S. policy—that there is no obligation to intervene.

Mr. Burns told a press conference that "I see no reason for intervention at the present time. On the other hand, I consider that an open question and I do not rule out foreign currency intervention by the Federal Reserve depending on circumstances."

Mr. Burns and central bank governors from West Germany, Japan and Norway, who participated in a symposium on central banking problems, said they were agreed the dollar is undervalued at present.

Omar Kunzinger, vice-president of the Bundesbank, said he believes that the dollar will stabilize at a level above its current rate and added that if he were a commercial banker he would be buying dollars at the current rate.

U.S. Inflation Issue Both Mr. Shultz and Herbert Stein, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, stressed that the high rate of U.S. inflation during the first three months of the year was due to special circumstances.

Health Programs The Senate meanwhile sent to the White House a bill extending several major health programs which President Nixon contends have outlived their usefulness or are ineffective.

By a 94-10 vote, the Senate yesterday accepted House changes in a measure originally passed by the Senate in March. The bill would authorize spending \$1.7 billion on 12 programs during the fiscal year beginning July 1.

Included in the measure is funding for these programs criticized by Mr. Nixon: Hill-Burton hospital construction, regional medical centers, new community mental health centers and aid to schools of public health and allied health personnel.

Nixon Rebuilds Personal Staff; U.S. Assures Europe on Dollar



THE NEW LOOK—President Nixon walking in the White House Rose Garden yesterday with Melvin R. Laird (left) and Gen. Alexander Haig, the President's top advisers.

Refusing to Raise Ceiling House Unit Rebuffs Nixon on Debt

WASHINGTON, June 6 (AP)—The House Ways and Means Committee voted yesterday to keep a tight lid on the government's borrowing capacity by refusing to raise the federal debt ceiling.

The committee's decision to hold the debt ceiling at \$465 billion through Nov. 30 is expected to make more difficult the Treasury Department's job of keeping the cash flowing for government operations.

"It is going to be tight," a committee spokesman quoted Treasury Secretary George P. Shultz as saying. The federal debt is now \$458 billion.

The Nixon administration sought a \$20-billion increase in the ceiling. That would have given the government room to borrow enough money to finance the federal deficit through June 30, 1974.

The committee took no action on another Treasury proposal, to remove, across-the-board, the interest-rate ceiling on U.S. savings bonds. But it did, in effect, allow the Treasury to sell \$5.5 billion in some already exempted long-term bonds, without abiding by a 4.25 percent ceiling on interest it pays to most investors.

The committee did, however, vote to give the Treasury power to pay interest on federal income-tax refund checks.

The Treasury asked for that option, perhaps beginning next year, but has not committed itself to carrying it out.

It would allow interest to be paid on refund checks held by taxpayers as long as six months from Feb. 1. The rate would be the same as that paid on Series E U.S. savings bonds.

These bonds pay 5.5 percent interest, if held to maturity, but the rate is lower if they are cashed in sooner.

The measure, approved by voice vote, would increase federal funding for airport development to make up for the funds lost through the prohibition.

The bill is similar to one pocket-voted by President Nixon last year. It was supported by the nation's airlines. Currently there are 39 airports that impose taxes, as high as \$3, on passengers.

Kissinger and Tho Talk Again Amid Signs of New Agreement

By Jonathan C. Randal

PARIS, June 6 (UPI)—Henry A. Kissinger and Hanoi's Le Duc Tho resumed their closed-door talks today and agreed to meet again tomorrow amid signs they were nearing some kind of understanding designed to implement the Vietnam cease-fire.

The most hopeful indication was the presence of both delegations' official photographers and television cameramen at the five-and-one-half hour meeting at the Communist villa at suburban Gisors-Yvette.

In the past their presence at meetings has heralded imminent agreement. But barring an unforeseen breakthrough, observers remained skeptical about the effectiveness of any new agreement which may be announced.

The other provisions of a new understanding were expected to deal with points supposedly covered in the Jan. 27 accord which ended American military involvement in Vietnam and permitted

the release of U.S. prisoners of war.

Additionally, the United States was expected to agree to resume denuding North Vietnamese harbors and resume the postwar aid talks with Hanoi, which Washington broke off in April to protest alleged Communist cease-fire violations. But, critics pointed out, the ousted Cambodian head of state, Norodom Sihanouk, and other sources, a compromise settlement in Cambodia seemed still outside the grasp of Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Tho.

At best observers suggested the United States might offer to limit its bombing of Cambodia—and in fact seems bound to in view of congressional action—in return for North Vietnam's use of restraint with its Cambodian allies.

At the beginning of today's meeting, Mr. Kissinger introduced Mr. Tho to Ronald L. Ziegler, the White House press spokesman whose elevation to policy making status was announced while the talks were in progress.

Earlier, in a joint communiqué signed by him and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, India and Australia pledged to work for the creation of a "zone of peace" in the Indian Ocean.

The communiqué declared that the Indian Ocean area should be "free from international tensions, great-power rivalry, and military escalation."

Laird Joins Cabinet as Domestic Aide

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, June 6 (UPI)—President Nixon moved today to rebuild his Watergate-crumpled personal staff and reassure the world that he will act soon to defend the dollar.

The President announced he had appointed former Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird, who retired Jan. 22, to be counselor to the President for domestic affairs. In that cabinet-rank position, Mr. Laird succeeds John D. Ehrlichman, who resigned April 30 along with presidential chief of staff H.R. Haldeman amid the spate of Watergate disclosures.

Mr. Nixon also announced that Gen. Alexander M. Haig Jr. would retire from the Army to continue as civilian chief of the White House staff. Gen. Haig, a trusted Nixon aide, had held that post on an interim basis after Mr. Haldeman resigned.

Role for Ziegler In a third move, Mr. Nixon gave White House Press Secretary Ronald L. Ziegler the added title of assistant to the President and a role in White House policy-making.

At a news conference in the White House, Mr. Laird hinted that the President soon will act on the anti-inflation front and move to bolster the battered dollar.

He disclosed that Mr. Nixon is to meet tomorrow with his cabinet. Major policy announcements often follow such sessions.

Mr. Laird indicated that the actions involving himself, Gen. Haig and Mr. Ziegler were part of a concerted administration effort to restore confidence in the U.S. government both at home and abroad.

"It's absolutely essential that we get on with the business of government," Mr. Laird said at the news conference. "Government in some quarters is at a standstill and this cannot be allowed to continue."

Although Mr. Ziegler was given the title of assistant to the President, he will retain his press secretary duties. Since the President first acknowledged a Watergate cover-up by White House staff members on March 21, Mr. Ziegler has played an increasingly important policy role in the administration and turned over many of the daily briefing chores to his deputy, Gerald L. Warren.

Mr. Laird, 50, a longtime personal friend of Mr. Nixon, was given the title of counselor to the President for domestic affairs and inherits many of the responsibilities held by Mr. Ehrlichman, a leading Watergate casualty.

But there were hints that Mr. Laird, who came out of semi-retirement and gave up his congressional pension to take the job, may be even more influential than was Mr. Ehrlichman.

"The man makes the job and particularly in the case of Mr. Laird," said Mr. Warren in announcing the appointment.

Private Citizen Mr. Laird said he had been personally assured by the President that Mr. Nixon was not involved in the Watergate case or the subsequent cover-up. A few weeks ago Mr. Laird told reporters that he would not want to know if Mr. Nixon were involved.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Tourism Replacing Smuggling in Andorra

William Tuohy

June 6.—Smuggling is a way of life in this tiny, mountainous country in the Pyrenees, but it is being replaced by tourism.

Andorra, with 23,000 persons living in 180 square miles, is a curious blend of the medieval and the modern.

On one side, its remote villages and their customs are almost totally unspoiled, as is the surrounding terrain: snow-blanketed peaks, deep gorges, cold trout streams, chamois and 100 or so mountain lakes.

Tiny Principality Riding Wave Of Prosperity With Bargain Prices

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On one side, its remote villages and their customs are almost totally unspoiled, as is the surrounding terrain: snow-blanketed peaks, deep gorges, cold trout streams, chamois and 100 or so mountain lakes.

On the other, the shops in the capital of Andorra la Vella resemble those in Hong Kong, with their vast variety of cameras, tape recorders, car accessories, tobacco and whiskey. Gasoline, too, is much cheaper than in France or Spain.

On weekends, the streets are crammed with tourists, mostly French and Spanish, loading up their cars with the bargains.

So Andorran are riding a wave of prosperity that would have amazed their tough mountainous forebears.

But sovereignty remains vested in the people of Andorra, who delegate authority to the parliament, or General Council of the Valleys, 24 popularly elected deputies who choose a syndic, or president, and a vice-syndic.

The national language is Catalan, but French-speaking and Spanish-speaking schools are maintained tuition-free.

Andorra's name is believed to be a derivation from the Iberian word, highest, and ore, iron minerals.

There is neither an income tax, nor a sales tax here and only a modest property tax. Import duties range from 2 to 4 percent.

Of the population, fewer than one-third are Andorran citizens. The majority are Spaniards, who either work here or reside here to avoid income taxes.

Residency Rules The residency rules for foreigners are not stringent, but to become an Andorran citizen, one must be a third-generation settler.

For a business to be set up here, at least one-third must be owned by an Andorran.

It's a good life for the Andorran. A German businessman complained, "All he has to do is lend his name to the enterprise and sign the papers, and (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Health Programs The Senate meanwhile sent to the White House a bill extending several major health programs which President Nixon contends have outlived their usefulness or are ineffective.

By a 94-10 vote, the Senate yesterday accepted House changes in a measure originally passed by the Senate in March. The bill would authorize spending \$1.7 billion on 12 programs during the fiscal year beginning July 1.

Whitlam Seeking to Change U.S. Bases Pact

NEW DELHI, June 6 (UPI)—Prime Minister Gough Whitlam of Australia, disclosed here today that he has sought "modification" of the 1963 agreement with the United States that has permitted American military installations in the northwest cape of Australia.

At a news conference ending his four-day visit to New Delhi, Mr. Whitlam said the majority of regional arrangements such as this were either "moribund, objectionable or transitional."

"There's no doubt about it," he said. "The 35-year agreement with the United States was 'not satisfactory' in the present climate of international opinion."

"I should say that the agreement was one which America would not expect any country now to undertake and which I am certain no country now would undertake," Mr. Whitlam said. "But it's there until 1983."

The Prime Minister said the matter had already been taken up through diplomatic channels and that his defense minister would visit Washington later this year for negotiations. He did not specify what changes he was seeking.

by David S. Broder and Richard M. Cohen

DEATH OF THANKS

ANGE, PARIS: Mme Louis-
his wife; Mme Louis Tes-
sier; M. and Mme Bernard
and Mme Mehul Garcia;
Louis-Michel Tessier;
Alain Maton; M. and Mme
Dechaume; M. and Mme
his children; and the
au. Tossier, Turc, and
ers. are deeply moved by
of sympathy received
death of M. Louis-René
and would like to thank all
to share their sorrow.

"Quite Formidable"

"Viewed this way, the task appears quite formidable; nevertheless, in fiscal 1973, true volunteers enlisted at a rate that, by implication, satisfies this long-term requirement," said the report by Martin Binklin and John D. Johnston.

The authors do not assess the wisdom of an all-volunteer force, but examine options available for decreasing the supply or decreasing the demand for military

Large H-Bomb Test Jolts Nevada Mesa


PHUTE MESA, Nev., June 6 (UPI)—A hydrogen bomb test jolted this remote volcanic mesa today with a maximum force of one million tons of TNT, the Atomic Energy Commission said.

The underground blast swayed high-rise buildings 110 miles away in Las Vegas.

The AEC said the device was in a yield range of 200 kilotons to one megaton. One megaton is 1,000,000 tons of TNT.

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taxi, and you go

you can check in your h
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straight through to the



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O



**MOST COMFORTABLE
PLANES TO 36 US CITIES**

THE FLEET TIMES

**THE MOST
OF PLAY**



**COMFORTABLE FLEET
FLIES TO 36 US CITIES**



TWA
THE MOST COMFORTABLE FLIGHT

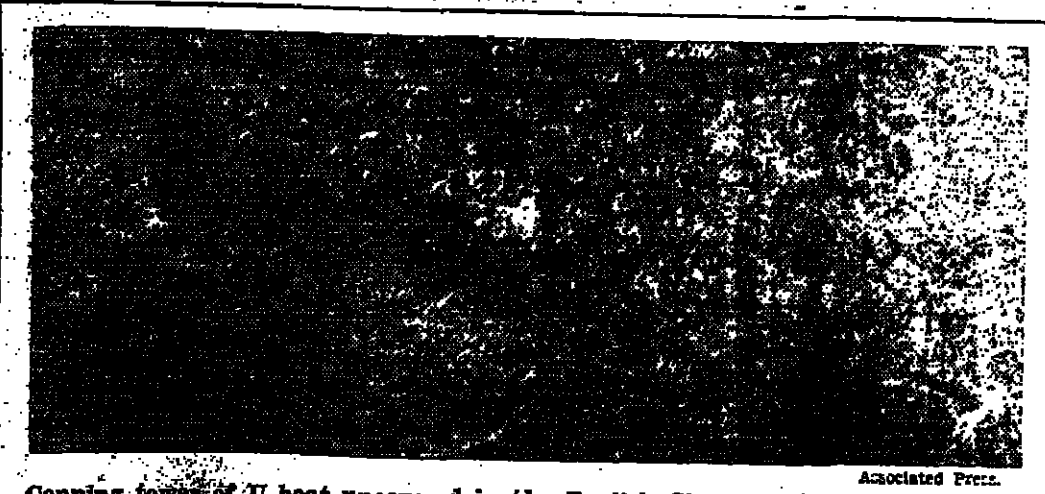
**THE MOST COMFORTABLE FLEET
OF PLANES TO 36 US CITIES**

News Analysis

Problems Remaining in the 'New Greek Republic'

By Alvin Shuster

June 6 (NYT)—For this there appears to be a growing feeling among former colonels that they had to do new. Years in power, their more of stagnation and their are growing. They openly protested for the first time this spring with Athens University and in freedom. Inflation with housewives complaining out of reach. Administrative machine is paralyzed. And there is trouble in the church. Last week the rulers in old concept. The king is a good officer. He established the monarchy by a public campaign. Greeks that freedom in the corner with parades of some year and a new. A thing to be said an experienced here. "Is that the king solve any of their and probably creates doesn't for example, problem of credibility ability. We're in ferment that may be or them to control." at goes on inside the one of the mysteries life. And whether apodictic, the new president, was pushed. "The king solve the king problem a matter of speculation. Others here said that some people were gripped by the rise of nerves over the the restiveness and the king because, if they calm the public mood in the semblance of he could return from in Rome under terms own 1968 constitution. "Link to the Past" considered a "link to a man who could overturn all that the ad tried to achieve in Greek character." about as easy as re-law of gravity. He d the opposition and about widespread popular a potentia threat. s had long been in the those high in govern- pushed for the re-



Conning tower of U-boat uncovered in the English Channel. Shape dimly seen.

British Identify Wreck of Sub From 1917 War

DEAL, England, June 6 (AP)—The wreck of a World War I German submarine uncovered by tides in quicksand in the English Channel was officially identified yesterday as U-boat 48, which terrorized Allied shipping for 18 months before it was scuttled. The rusting, seaweed-covered hull of U-48 was noticed in the Straits of Dover five miles off southeast England on Monday during an exceptionally low tide. A British Defense Ministry spokesman said: "Fragments from a Royal Navy survey ship have inspected her and established that she is U-48." The U-48 was beached in 1917 after being trapped by British ships. Before surrendering, the German crew blew off its bow and stern.

150 Mediterranean Cities Urge Halt to Sea Pollution

BEIRUT, June 6 (UPI)—Representatives of 150 cities around the Mediterranean today issued an appeal for governments, cities and individuals to prevent further pollution of the sea. The 1,000 delegates to the World International Conference on Pollution in the Mediterranean, approved by acclamation a Beirut charter to protect the environment. Scientists warned the three-day conference, which wound up today, that if action were not taken, pollution in the Mediterranean would become a dead sea by the end of the century. The delegates agreed to a study program which will be submitted to a second conference scheduled for Palermo, Sicily, in September, 1974. During the conference, French environment expert Andre Chandrieux said that the Mediterranean was suffering from "manicures."

U.S. Adds to Rule For Airlines in Bumping Cases

WASHINGTON, June 6 (AP)—The Civil Aeronautics Board yesterday ruled that airline passengers who reserve their tickets over the telephone are eligible for compensation if they are bumped from their flights. In the past, airlines were required to compensate only passengers who had written confirmation of their reservations. That compensation, under CAB regulations, is 100 percent of the price of the passenger's one-way ticket, plus a free seat on the next flight to his destination. The CAB said it took its action because it had become customary for passengers to make reservations by phone even though airlines were not legally bound to honor oral reservations. The board's action does not force airlines to take reservations over the phone. Carriers who wish to take only written reservations may do so.

20 Iraqis Drown

BEIRUT, June 6 (UPI)—Twenty persons drowned when a boat taking villagers across the Tigris River in Iraq to attend a wedding party capsized in midstream today, the Iraqi news agency reported. Ten persons survived.

Violent Crimes Up Sharply, London Chief of Police Says

LONDON, June 6 (UPI)—Muggings and other crimes of violence are increasing sharply in London and causing "public unease," London's metropolitan police commissioner, Sir Robert Mark, said today. He described as "disturbing" the number of violent crimes committed by young criminals. He said professional strong-arm gangs also are using Mafia-style techniques of covering up criminal activities by establishing legitimate businesses. In his first annual report since he was appointed a year ago, Sir Robert said, "The disproportionate increase in violent crime motivated by theft and the extent of the involvement of young people is disturbing. Violent crime is now without question a cause for public unease." Sir Robert said, "consists of robberies after sudden attacks in the open, known commonly as 'muggings.'"

Kidnapped Officer Freed in Argentina

CORDOBA, Argentina, June 6 (Reuters)—An officer of the gendarmerie, Argentina's paramilitary border police, was released yesterday after being held captive for almost six weeks by leftist urban guerrillas. Maj. Jacobo Nazif, 46, was kidnapped April 26 by the Trotskyite People's Revolutionary Army. The guerrillas told his sons they were taking him to "obtain certain information" after which he would be released. Yesterday, Maj. Nazif was taken with a hood over his head to a park where his captors set him free.

3 B-52 Crewmen Opposed to Raids Are Grounded

WASHINGTON, June 6 (AP)—Three Air Force officers opposed to continued U.S. bombing in Cambodia have been taken off B-52 bombing runs over that country, Pentagon officials disclosed yesterday. Sources said the three crew members were assigned to Strategic Air Command units based at Anderson Air Force Base, Guam. They were identified as Capt. James H. Strain, a navigator, from Chisaca, Okla.; Capt. Michael Flueger, a co-pilot, from New York City, and Lt. Arthur Wilson, an electronics warfare expert, from Rome, N.Y. Rep. Elizabeth Holtzman, D., N.Y., said the three men were grounded because they joined in a suit she filed in Brooklyn, N.Y., challenging the constitutionality of the three-month bombing campaign against Communist forces in Cambodia.

Briton Kidnapped At Buenos Aires

BUENOS AIRES, June 6 (AP)—Carlos Lockwood, 50, a British businessman, was kidnapped here today, police reported. They said Mr. Lockwood was seized as he left his home in Hurlingham, a Buenos Aires suburb. Police said they did not know whether it was common criminals or guerrillas who had abducted Mr. Lockwood. A British Embassy spokesman said he did not know anything about the kidnapping. Police said Mr. Lockwood is an executive of Robert's Finance, a major company here.

Soldier in Ulster Loses Both Legs To Booby Trap

BELFAST, June 6 (UPI)—A British soldier lost both legs in a bomb-rigged house in Londonderry today, the army said. Warrant Officer Robert Mathieson, 34, of the 22nd Light Air Defense Regiment—a married man from Gateshead, England, with a son, 9, and a daughter, 8—was with two other soldiers searching the house when they were hit by the blast, an army spokesman said. One of the other two soldiers was slightly injured in the blast, he said. The British Army, meanwhile, said the Provisional wing of the outlawed Irish Republican Army has escalated its war of nerves in the province. "In the past 24 hours the Provisionals have paraded armed 20-man patrols under the noses of the British Army," they have threatened the Belfast airport and the wives and children of prison guards," an army spokesman said.

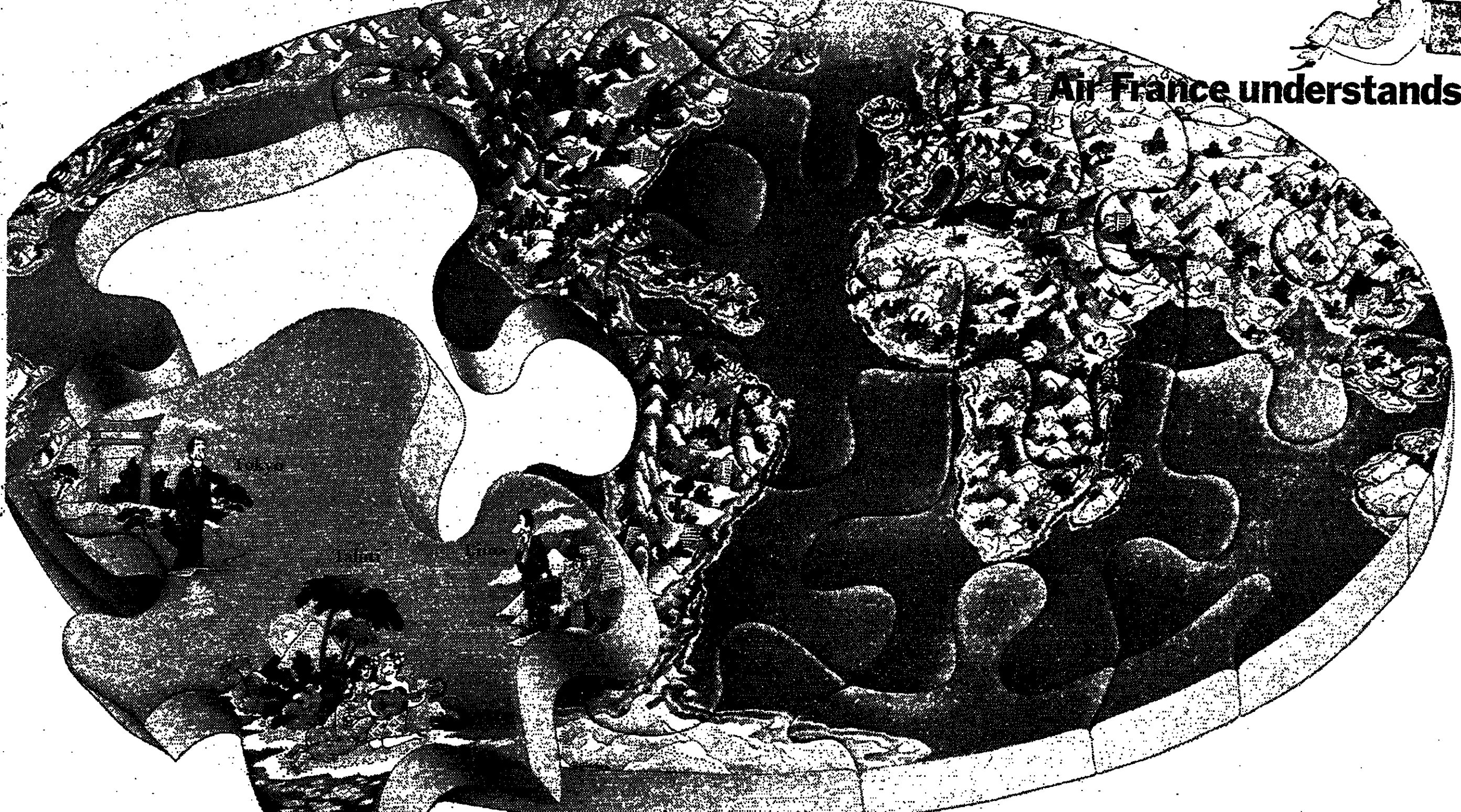
Police today named the dead youth found yesterday hooded and shot in Clougher, a mile from the Irish border, as Terence Herdman, 17. The dead youth had a tag round his neck with the words "A tout." This is an expression used for informers, and police believe the killing was an execution by the Provisionals.

King's Ransom

12 years old
A distinctly superior SCOTCH

Air France introduces Tokyo-Tahiti-Lima.

It's all we needed to fly you completely around the world.



Usually it's no big deal when we launch a new route. After all, the Air France network covers 472,000 kms, flying to 154 cities in 75 countries throughout the world.

But Tokyo-Tahiti-Lima, that's another story. It provides a direct link between South America and the Orient. And permits our network to circle the globe.

So now it's just that much easier to schedule connecting flights for business anywhere in the world. And in addition, to sample the delights of Tahiti along the way.

AIR FRANCE

A publication of the Bosch Group. Two-Way Radio Technology Project.

How to make two-dimensional resistors. Or, eliminating 156 weak spots from a 2-way pocket radio.

Although 2-way pocket radios must be compact, it is also essential for them to be reliable.

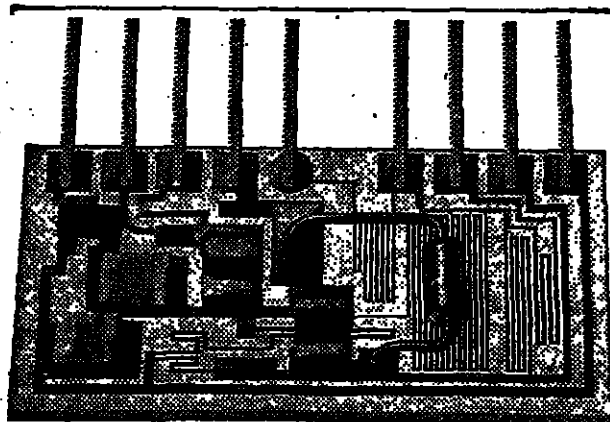
The Bosch HFG 10 set of Robert Bosch Elektronik GmbH has both attributes because our Researchers have used something new — a tantalum thin-film hybrid circuit. It has allowed a number of previously 3-dimensional elements to be integrated into very thin films of tantalum — almost 2-dimensional in fact. With the HFG 10 this means 156 soldered joints fewer — 156 sources of trouble fewer.

The Bosch HFG 10 Radio is the first of its type to use thin-film hybrid circuits almost exclusively. These circuits reduce the size and weight of the set and at the same time increase reliability and long-term stability.

In thin-film hybrid circuits passive elements as well as interconnections are incorporated in the thin films on the substrate. Resistors, for example, are formed by a tantalum conductor arranged in a very tight zig-zag. These resistors are an integral part of the thin-film circuit. So 156 soldered joints between resistors and interconnectors are eliminated. Since each soldered joint is a potential weak spot it means that there are 156 sources of trouble fewer.

The thin-film technique has allowed some elements, previously 3-dimensional, to "lose" a dimension; only transistors and capacitors are still soldered onto the circuits. The advantages are compactness, greater reliability, better performance and resistance to moisture and heat.

The thin-film hybrid technique has been known to electronics engineers for a long time — in the aerospace field for example.



A thin-film hybrid circuit,
actual dimensions 26.5 mm x 13 mm

Bosch Researchers found the right metals and substrates and developed manufacturing methods to make the technique an economic proposition for general use.



Bosch HFG 10 two-way radio,
actual dimensions 200 mm x 73 mm x 25 mm

References:

1. "Tantal-Dünnschichthybride in Funkprechgeräten" (Tantalum thin-film hybrid circuits in 2-way radios) (Bosch Technical Reports 1972)
2. "Applications of Thin Films in Commercial Electronics" (Thin Solid Films 12, 1972) by Dr. rer. nat. Günter Krüger. Available from Robert Bosch GmbH, Abt. WFB, 7 Stuttgart 1, Postfach 50, W. Germany.

Bosch Group research — results — realization

5800 Research and Development employees in Germany.
263 million marks research budget in 1971. More than
15,000 patents and patent applications.

BOSCH Group

WAVERLEY ROOT: Traffic Problem in 19th-Century Fireplace

PARIS (CET).—America in the 19th century was overflowing with a rich variety of foods which benefited from the attention of housewives willing to spend unlimited time and unstinting effort in dealing with it. This discovery has come to me as a shock, for I had accepted unsuspiciously the testimony of one Richard Osborn Cummings, whose "The American and His Food" I bought a couple of years ago. Mr. Cummings had maintained that in the Dark Ages before refrigeration the American diet had been limited out of season to foods which could be trusted to keep indefinitely, like salt pork and dried beans, and in season to those few fresh foods which Americans were not afraid to eat. He maintained, for instance, that tomatoes were not consumed until the beginning of this century because they were deemed to be poisonous.

Mr. Cummings' book, originally published in 1940, was reissued by Arno Press, which has apparently not repented and is trying to redeem past sins, for it is this same publisher who is rehabilitating the 19th century by publishing a series of cookbooks drawn from the private collection of the Chicago restaurateur operator Louis Szathmari (I reported on one of them, "Ladies' Indispensable Companion," in this paper on April 23).

I gather from these books that Mr. Cummings was talking through his clenched fist; he must have been restricted to a diet of salt pork and dried beans because he had no access to the countryside to which these cookbooks are attuned. The lavishness of the gargantuan period they cover seems to have been assured by the fact that vast quantities of food were on permanent tap in the normal household, often in the state of raw materials. When you wanted a pork chop in those days, you stepped outside and killed a pig.

and the spaddle (spatula), put whiff cream on her confectory, preferred ocha to ocha, decorated salads with nasturtians, distributed the letter L according to her own whimsy (chilli gains one, shalot loses one), and scores a double play with coconut macaroons (it is therefore consistent for her to speak of macaroni). She is not alone in her disdain for unimaginative dictionaries; I note in some contemporary books such spellings as parsey, rice jelly, baberry and plumb cake.

Some of Miss Leslie's names seem mysterious today. Poke is not something in which to keep a pig, it is a wild plant whose young shoots are recommended for eating like asparagus, though Miss Leslie conscientiously warns us not to get all the way down to the fleshy roots, which are unfortunately poisonous.

Can you define wapato, carambola, biggin, or even burpoo? They are, respectively, an aquatic plant sometimes called duck potatoes which, it appears, was often the chief vegetable food of American Indians; a mango-like seaweed used for making blanc mange; a drip colicopee; and, anticlimactically, oatmeal. Cyming is a type of summer squash, cashew is winter squash. Dutch has seeped into Miss Leslie's vocabulary too. The fish soup she called water soupy (pronounced soosy) must be watercress.

Doughnuts, holeless in those days, and often diamond-shaped, when enriched with currants and raisins, were called Cley Koeke, which my resident ethnologist tells me is Dutch too. Yet this language has been firmly shouldered aside when it comes to cold slaw, which purists spell cole slaw, insisting that it comes from the Dutch cool, cabbage. Miss Leslie makes it plain that when she writes "cold," she means "cold," advising that the dish be set in ice or snow before serving, and echoing her opinion that cold slaw is cold slaw by presenting its logical counterweight, warm slaw, made from red cabbage, which, it will not surprise you to learn, is served hot.

At the same time that I re-

ceived Miss Leslie's book, I was gratified also by other titles from the same series—"Home Cookery" by Mrs. J. Chadwick, 1853; "One Hundred Recipes for the Chafing Dish" by H. M. Kinsley, 1894; and "Cooking in Old Creole Days" by Catherine Susie, 1904, a Johnny-come-lately which may be excused for butting into this century since it looks resolutely into the past.

The others have their points, but Miss Leslie's is my favorite, for she did her cooking in the family fireplace, which permitted such delicacies as crabs grilled on a shovel laid on red coals but must have presented certain difficulties which she mentions in passing, such as the inconvenience of having coals drop into your dishes or grease dripping from spitted meat erupting into flames and setting the whole shebang afire.

In spite of her primitive equipment, Miss Leslie thinks nothing of giving recipes which start out with different ingredients cooking in separate pots, creating a traffic problem in the fireplace. The little brick ovens pictured beside it in a drawing of her setup look neither efficient nor capacious, but she must have done an enormous amount of baking, if one can judge from more than 150 recipes for bread, pastry, etc. One can imagine her scorn if she were resuscitated today and discovered that the modern housewife is not only too shiftless to bake the family bread but even has to have it sliced for her. In the 19th century you not only made your own bread, you manufactured the yeast for it too.

Effort is not a consideration in Miss Leslie's scheme of things. Do you want to serve oysters? Start a week or two in advance, sweep your shellfish clean with a birch broom, sprinkle them with salt and cornmeal, put them in a tub of cold water, cover them with an old blanket or carpet, and change the water every day; they will play alive and fatten. If the menu included roast pork, it was recommended to kill the pig only on the morning of the day when it was to be eaten.

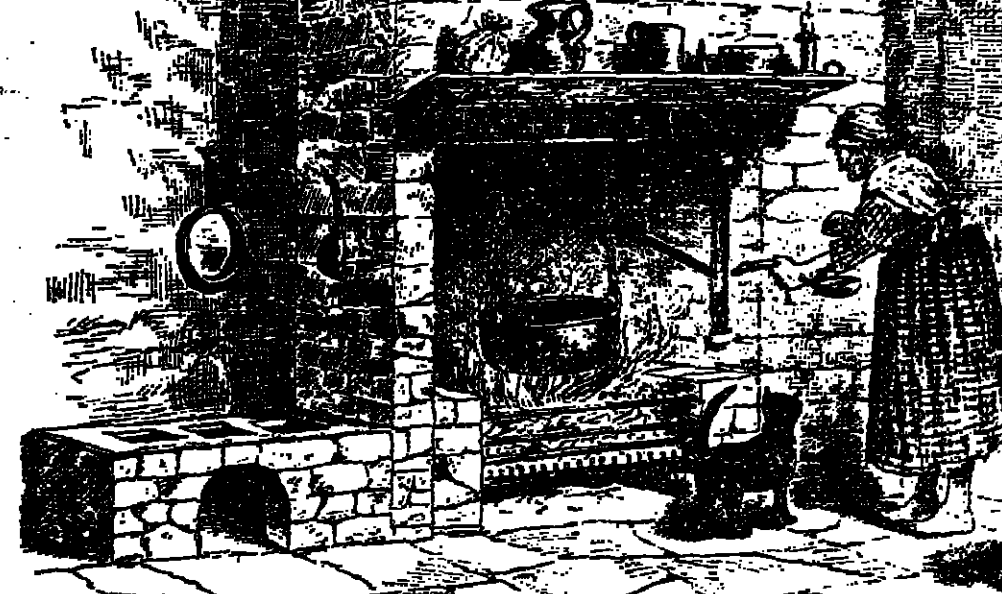
You started from scratch in those days and apparently every household was supposed to have a few live pigs at hand—cattle too, perhaps, since for consumers you "take a leg of beef that has been freshly killed," which seems to imply on the spot. It may have been permissible to keep sheep in a supine state, for to make mutton soup you are directed only to "cut off the shoulder part of a fore quarter of mutton," a trifle found in every larder.

The only instance I find of Miss Leslie sidestepping effort comes in the case of turtle soup. "We omit a receipt for real turtle soup," she confesses, "as when that very expensive, complicated, and difficult dish is prepared in a private family, it is advisable to hire a first-rate cook for the express purpose. An easy way is to get it ready made, in any quantity you please, from a turtle-soup house."

Availability

O happy land brimming with milk and honey and with turtle-soup houses on every corner! All of that, of course, implies the ready availability of quantities of food which would be undreamed of today and indeed beyond the means of anyone less fortunately situated than Aristotle Ozasso or J. Paul Geisler.

The recipe for omelette in "Home Cookery" called for 90 eggs (plus the whites of 19 others for the frosting); true, this was a wedding cake, but an ordinary one demanded the yolks of 32 eggs. Does gumbo soup strike you as a rather unpretentious dish? Just add 100 oysters, says "Ladies' Indispensable Companion," but "Cooking in Old Creole Days" is willing to settle for a mere three dozen. There was no such thing as a chicken in those days: Any recipe in which chicken appears begins with "take a pair of chickens." A large goose is not enough for a goose pie; you put in a fowl too. "Clear gravy soup" calls for half a pound of ham, three pounds of lean beef, three pounds of veal and assorted vegetables. After cooking you throw all these



A kitchen fireplace during Eliza Leslie's time.

constituents away and eat only the liquid.

Take six or eight partridges, another recipe remarks casually, and another starts: "Take four pounds of venison, a pair of partridge and a pair of grouse." Of course game was free in those days if you had a rifle. A giveaway appears in the butchering diagrams for cutting up animals in the back of "Directions for Cooking"—not only the usual beef, veal, mutton and pork, but also venison.

Filip to Soup

To give a filip to bean soup, you seasoned it with six pounds of beef; the economically minded could fall back on pea soup, which required only four. One recipe calls for a "five-cent marrow-bone." Five cents? What's five cents?

A striking feature of these books is the variety of food which they tell us was eaten in the 19th century. Our ancestors were obviously more adventurous than we are. When I was a youngster in New England, mussels were considered unfit for human consumption, but they were eaten

in the mid-19th century. America thought it had discovered a new food in broccoli in the 1820s; there are recipes for it in these books.

Artichokes were a highfalutin foreign luxury not so many years ago; they turn up frequently in these recipes. Spices and herbs were used with abandon, including some which have almost disappeared from the kitchen nowadays. And there are a surprising number of recipes for curries. Do not be deceived by references to mangoes, though;

they were a preparation of melons.

I doubt if there is a mand in the United States these days, but a well-represented in the (for the last, the recipe begins: "Take a set of calf which is a trifle larger; what a set is for a calf, many does it mean in a

It seems that there of those days a drink called frass bread. I don't want about it.

FASHION

Cartier for the Mass

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, June 6 (CET).—When Robert Hocq bought Cartier a year ago, he went to pay his respects to the president of the French jewellers' association who told him: "Sir, you just married a grande dame. We hope you will surround her with loving care and that you will prove yourself worthy of her."

"Sir," Mr. Hocq answered, "what I just bought looks more like a cadaver. Through mismanagement the house of Cartier has been sinking deeper and deeper into the red for the past 20 years."

Upon which he walked out and sent his resignation to the association. This anecdote just about sums up Mr. Hocq. Contending that all jewelers are "lost bankers from the Middle Ages," he adds that "the jewelry business is completely dead. It has remained outside of everything: information, promotion and even taste."

Mr. Hocq works in a modern, brown-ink-lined office; its walls are crowded with cheerful, modern lithographs. This is quite the opposite of the gilt-angel, rococo and grand, if slightly musty, salons of his colleagues around the Place Vendôme. A stark, handsome man with a crop of curly hair, sun-tanned and relaxed, Mr. Hocq delivers his explosive speech slowly and precisely behind his glass and steel desk.

His idea, which most of his colleagues find shocking, is to democratize Cartier through a worldwide operation dubbed "Les Musts de Cartier." The formula stands for 100 mini-boutiques to open all over the world in what he describes, in marketing-survey lingo, as "shops with a dense clientele." This, so the shock and grief of the profession means just about anything, including tobacco stores, although elegant ones.

So far, his \$14-million operation has begun with the opening of a boutique in Biarritz to be followed by six in France, Singapore will be next and then Japan. "We are," he states simply, "industrialists."

No, he is not afraid that this might destroy the prestige of the brightest name in the jewelry business. "Look," he said, "Cartier used to have 1,000 clients all told in the whole world. That maharajah clientele, need I tell you, is no more. In those days, Louis Cartier, who founded the house in 1859, used to sell three tiaras a



Robert Hocq in business

day. Now, we may, if we sell one a year."

"Our clients today are ordinary people who just buy a quality object. Since the Cartier firm out 20 years ago, the gone to three different Cartier New York, London and Cartier Paris, covers Europe and the Far East."

Mr. Hocq bought Cartier because "I must be nuts because he wanted to see label on a number of small objects which he popularized. His first was a lighter, for which he the license three years ago."

"I'm primarily the lighter producer in the said. I worked 10 years velop a handsome one; it needed a name, I felt tier's."

"I discovered that is a client for beer jacks. We just couldn't fast enough. So, he back every five minutes licenses, we decided to tier."

Having succeeded with er, Mr. Hocq decided fountain pen, a key: links and he will, even have a perfume. The tier which is another his best seller, he launches models, which, he says tremely well.

Having changed the the house, Mr. Hocq: to dust off the hush-in-the-house atmosphere makes walking into C awesome experience.

"I don't see why pey be so impressed and I don't want my salesman arrogant. After all, I running a business."

Entertainment In New York

NEW YORK, June 6 (CET).—This is how the New York critics rate the new films:

"Memories of Underdevelopment," directed and written by Tomas Gutierrez Alea, got overwhelmingly favorable judgment.

Vincent Canby of The New York Times writes, "The time is 1961, not long after the Bay of Pigs and Sergio (Sergio Corbelli), the hero of Tomas Gutierrez Alea's superb Cuban film, moves through Havana as if he were a scuba diver exploring the ruins of a civilization he abhorred but cannot bear to leave. Memories of

Underdevelopment is about alienation that is and often funny, and it slips into the bored attitudes that wreck later films. Gutierrez, full of passion and political commitment that he is able to make an easy revolutionary film. Castro's revolution is through eyes dim with ment. The result is effective and moving, complete in the way few movies ever are."

"The Soul of Nigger directed by Larry G. Stone and starring Preston, was panned on A. H. Weiler, of 13 writes: "Despite its by 'The Soul of Nigger to freedom and digni slave hero and his foll the unregenerate post-Confederates out to des are, for the most part, guys shooting it out at stantly with bad white film is a sequel to 'Legend of Nigger Cha specially punitive not ch that is the order of

Correction

The International Herald Tribune incorrectly reported in its editions of June 6 that the film "Young Winston" (titled "Les Griffes du Lion" in France) was being shown in Paris only in a dubbed French version. The film is playing at the Ambassade and the Chiny Palace in the original English version. The Tribune regrets the error.

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BUSINESS

Herald Tribune

INTERNATIONAL

FINANCE

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
PARIS, THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1973

Page 9

S. Assures Europe on Dollar

(From Page 1)
would not be read for the rest of 1973. The consumer price index would show a 4 percent increase by the end of the year, he said. This is "an excellent" but not "a great" result.

He stressed that the dollar's value is being held steady by the Federal Reserve. He said the dollar's value is being held steady by the Federal Reserve. He said the dollar's value is being held steady by the Federal Reserve.

A number of economists fear that the expected sharp increase in business spending fed by loans from the nation's commercial banks will keep the economy running at too high a rate to allow for either a reduction in imports or the pressure on prices. He said that the dollar's value is being held steady by the Federal Reserve. He said the dollar's value is being held steady by the Federal Reserve.

—The system is able to accommodate itself to problems. At his press conference, he stated that the United States is interested in maintaining "orderly markets" and added that "the dollar has been orderly." Asked to define what "orderly" would be in light of the recent decline of up to 3 percent in the dollar's value in just a few days, he said that a "disorderly market" would be characterized by very drastic fluctuations with no coherence. He added that "the general downward drift" of recent weeks was not disorderly.

U.K. Widens Trade Deficit In 1st Quarter

The Overall Shortfall Rises to £190 Million

LONDON, June 6 (Reuters).—Britain's Treasury today announced a rapidly widening trade gap over the first three months of this year which left the country some £190 million in the red. The figures for the first quarter of 1973 showed a five-fold increase in the trade deficit over the last three months of 1972, when the overall current account deficit was only £38 million.

The visible deficit for January, February and March was over £260 million, the Treasury said. But invisible earnings from shipping, insurance, tourism and similar sources totaled £170 million. The visible deficit for the last quarter of 1972 was £233 million, but invisibles earned £197 million.

German Payments Surplus
FRANKFURT, June 6 (AP-DJ).—West Germany's basic payments balance showed a preliminary 1.5 billion deutsche mark surplus for April, up from a surplus of 480 million DM in March and a 1.4-billion DM surplus a year ago, the Bundesbank said today.

Italy Has Deficit
ROME, June 6 (AP-DJ).—Italy had a payments deficit of 171 billion lire (\$390 million) at end-March, up sharply from a deficit of 40 billion lire a year earlier, according to preliminary figures issued by the Bank of Italy yesterday.

Installment Credit In U.S. Slows Growth in Month
WASHINGTON, June 6 (Reuters).—Installment credit in the United States rose 1.4 billion, seasonally adjusted, in April following a record \$204-billion increase in the year earlier.

U.S. to Resume Sales Of Its Stockpiled Tin
WASHINGTON, June 6 (Reuters).—The General Services Administration will resume sales of surplus stockpile tin tomorrow after a break of nearly five years. The GSA, the agency responsible for handling stockpile disposal, said it would offer up to 1,500 long tons of tin for sale during the remainder of this month, and then up to a further 5,000 tons during the second half of 1973 at an average rate of 830 tons per month.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Auto Sales Set Record in U.S.

New automobile sales in the United States set a monthly record in May as combined domestic and import sales topped the 1-million mark for the first time in 1973. The pace of auto sales in May, on a daily basis, outstripped the previous monthly record set in March of this year by 4.3 percent. Sales of U.S.-built autos reached 871,304, up 9.5 percent from last May's level of 887,304, and up 4 percent from the previous monthly domestic record set in October 1971, when 833,713 cars were sold. At the same time, foreign car sales totaled 174,000, up 34 percent from last May. The imports also set a record pace, on a daily rate basis, edging the previous record pace in March by 1.5 percent.

Chrysler to Halt U.K. Investment
Gilbert Hunt, head of Chrysler of Britain, says he will neither recommend nor approve any further capital investment until the present dispute at the Ryton, Coventry, plant is resolved or until the company has shown over a reasonable period that problems could be solved consistently without interruption in production. In a letter to all hourly-paid employees, he

reports that internal strikes have cost Chrysler of Britain 10,923 vehicles in the first six months of the current financial year.

Dupont, Walston to Consolidate

The U.S. brokerage houses of Dupont, Glore, Forgan and Walston and Co. have agreed in principle to partially consolidate. A joint statement says that under the agreement there will be two member firms. All operations, data processing, communications, floor brokerage and administration services will be handled by Dupont. Walston will change its name to Dupont-Walston Inc. and will be made up of the branch systems of the two firms, the companies say. It will also handle trading, research and all other professional and support functions.

U.K. Unveils Anti-Pollution Device

The British government has unveiled a device which it says marks a "major breakthrough" in combating car engine pollution. But, a spokesman says, the device cannot be fitted to present conventional engines like an accessory. The design of the engine would have to be modified to take it. Called "Vapipipe" (short for vapor pipe), the device has been shown to cut carbon monoxide emissions by about 70 percent and nitrogen oxides by about 50 percent. It is not as effective, however, in eliminating hydrocarbons.

Project Given 50% Chance of Success

Oil Sharing by Consumers Seen Possible

TOKYO, June 6 (AP-DJ).—There is a 50 percent chance that the June 12-13 meeting of the oil consumers of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) will reach some agreement on a mechanism to apportion oil among consuming countries in times of shortage, Ryoichi Suzuki, director of the petroleum policy bureau of Japan's Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI), said today.

He told a press briefing that while an agreement plan has not been committed to paper, the idea has been aired verbally on several occasions.

The general plan calls for OECD member countries to pool oil supplies in times of shortage for general distribution, he said. Of the total, 10 to 20 percent would be reserved for special requirements and the remainder shared on the basis of consumption trends in each country.

Crucial Question
Aside from a number of technical problems, the crucial question appears to be whether such a plan would apply in a time of artificial shortages, such as an Arab boycott aimed at U.S. policies with respect to Israel, Mr. Suzuki said.

The general feeling, the Japanese official added, is that the apportionment plan should apply to any shortage situation, natural or artificial. However, he added, many countries believe it would be difficult to put such a plan into effect if hostilities are in evidence.

The plan itself is passive, Mr. Suzuki said.

Suzuki said, being aimed only at mutual assistance. We need more time to talk, especially in the technical area, he said.

Mr. Suzuki differentiated between the apportionment plan and the consumers' union that has been discussed by U.S. and European officials. He said he met with Nixon administration specialists about three weeks ago on the U.S. proposal, adding that the United States appears to be discovering differences in its own position and that of Japan and the European Economic Community.

"My impression is that the United States and the EEC have slowed down plans to establish a special consumers' group, but the idea hasn't been abandoned," the official said. "We must talk and find a more sophisticated plan," he added.

The Japanese official said there are two currents of thought circulating on oil consuming countries: How to establish bargaining power vis-à-vis the producers, and how to harmonize the interests of the producers and consumers.

Japan, which does not have any means of improving its vulnerable position, is firmly in favor of the harmonization school of thought, Mr. Suzuki said, adding that the EEC is swinging in that direction as well.

U.S. Official Expects Dollar To Strengthen in Near Future

WASHINGTON, June 6 (NYT).

A high-ranking Treasury official told Congress yesterday that "on balance I would expect the dollar to strengthen" in the world's foreign exchange markets "in the weeks ahead."

Jack L. Bennett, deputy under secretary of the Treasury for monetary affairs, told a subcommittee of the Senate Finance Committee that the markets now may be reflecting "irrational factors" and may be "overlooking the fundamentals," such as a probable improvement in the U.S. balance of international payments.

He did not mention the Watergate affair, but implied that that was what he had in mind as an "irrational" factor in the gold and foreign exchange markets.

Mr. Bennett testified that the U.S. balance of payments had been in surplus since early March and would probably show a surplus for the second quarter as a whole, after a deficit of \$10 billion in the first quarter. This was the deficit on the official re-

serve transactions basis of measurement, one of the four now used.

Mr. Bennett opposed a resumption of the previous policy of intervention by central banks in the foreign exchange markets to defend fixed currency exchange rates. He said that in the current situation, "it could well have generated greater uncertainty in an atmosphere of crisis."

He did not rule out all intervention, noting that the major nations had agreed that it could be used from time to time within the general system of floating rates.

Mr. Bennett also disclosed that the United States had reports from the governments of "many" of the important oil-producing countries indicating that they had not participated in the speculation against the dollar in the first quarter of this year. This would not rule out speculation by wealthy individual citizens of the oil-producing countries.

C Parliament Rejects Monetary Proposal

BRUSSELS, June 6 (AP-DJ).—The European Council, the governing body of the European Community, has rejected the U.S. view that currency should be the main single indicator of whether a country should be devalued or revalued. U.S. position was formally put to the 1972 annual of the International Monetary Fund. But in a revised version, the European Parliament maintained that "any fundamental disturbance of the balance of payments must not be analyzed solely on the basis of a single (but in the light of all relevant considerations) considerations, a memorandum draft, should include economic climate, including trade balances, stocks and foreign currency reserves. On the question of foreign currency reserves, the parliament urged that replaced by special drawing rights.

Oil States May Insist Role of Gold, Banker Says

JUNE 6 (AP-DJ).—Under said today Arab nations may insist on the principal role in any reform of the monetary system.

Zbigniew Brzezinski, managing director of the Arab oil states, said in an interview that Arab oil states may insist on the principal role in any reform of the monetary system.

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obvious that in the future their revenues will be enormous, but the revenues aren't so big right now."

He pointed out that oil revenues of Saudi Arabia, the biggest oil exporter, totaled only \$2 billion in 1971, while those of Iran, the next biggest exporter, totaled \$1.9 billion. He said the situation would change drastically by 1980, when Saudi Arabia's annual oil revenues are expected to range between \$10 billion and \$20 billion and Iran's between \$8 billion and \$12 billion.

Krupp Has Loss Of 67 Million DM

ESSEN, West Germany, June 6 (AP).—The giant Krupp industrial combine reported today it had lost 67 million deutsche marks in 1972. Alfred Lukas, Krupp's finance manager, attributed the loss to the poor showing of Friedrich Krupp Huettenwerke, the steel-making unit in the Krupp concern. Huettenwerke's 1972 deficit was 80 million marks. Krupp's worldwide 1972 sales were 7.7 billion DM.

Mr. Lukas said Krupp expects to show a profit for the current year. "In the first four months of the current year, our earnings improved, definitely showing a profit," he said.

Grand Met Profit Up

LONDON, June 6 (AP-DJ).—Grand Metropolitan Ltd. said today its net profit rose to £12.3 million in the first half from £7.4 million in the year-earlier period.

Oil States May Insist Role of Gold, Banker Says

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Ship Orders 1% in Japan

JUNE 6 (AP-DJ).—Ship orders in Japan rose 1 percent in April, up from March after a slight decline in February. Japan's shipping agency re-

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70, Grand Rue, Luxembourg.

Notice of Annual General Meeting of Shareholders
The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of INGROW INTERNATIONAL EARNINGS AND GROWTH FUND LTD. will be held at its administrative office at Luxembourg, 70, Grand Rue, on June 28th, 1973 at 15:00 o'clock for the purpose of considering and voting upon the following matters:

1. Report of the Directors on the activities in 1972;
2. Report of the Statutory Auditor for 1972;
3. Approval for the fiscal year ended March 31st, 1973;
4. Discharge to Directors and Statutory Auditor for their actions through March 31st, 1973;
5. Election of Directors to serve for coming year and until successors qualify;
6. Election of Statutory Auditor to serve for coming year and until successors qualify;
7. Definition of Dividend;
8. Other business.

Resolutions on the agenda of this Ordinary General Meeting will require a quorum and will be adopted if voted by majority of the shareholders present or represented.

In order to take part at the General Meeting of June 28th, 1973, the owners of bearer shares will have to deposit their shares five days before the meeting at the administrative office or with Banque Credit Industriel d'Alsace et de Lorraine, 103 Grand Rue, Luxembourg.

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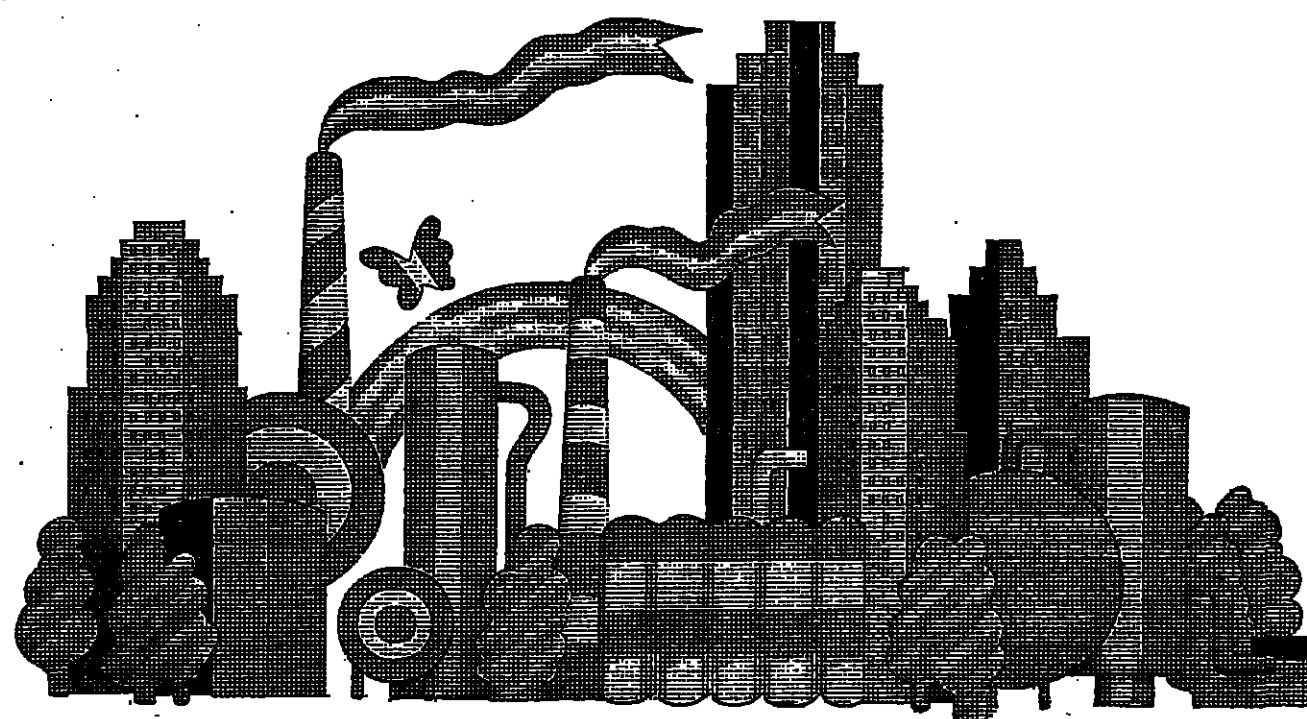
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Drill, no. 17

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-1977- Stocks and Bonds										-1977- Stocks and Bonds										-1977- Stocks and Bonds									
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à l'assemblée générale extraordinaire des actionnaires
qui aura lieu

le 19 juin 1973 à 10 heures

dans un salon de l'Hôtel Principe di Piemonte,
Via Gobetti 15, à Turin, Italie.

Ordre du jour :

- Augmentation du capital autorisé de 5 à 10 millions
de dollars U.S.
- Nomination de trois nouveaux administrateurs :
MM. Bozzini, président d'Editalia, Rome,
Federici, directeur général de Salfit Finanziaria,
Marenda, conseiller de Bastogi Finanziaria, Rome.

Au nom du Conseil d'Administration,

Le Président :

J.-J. Michel

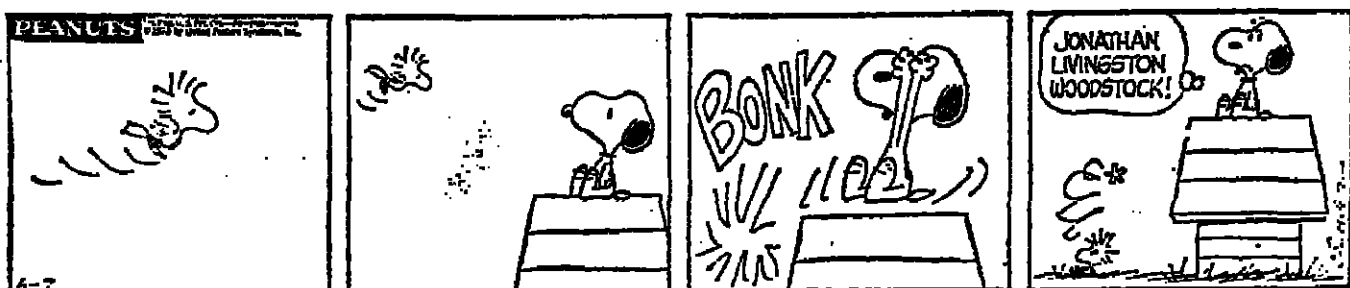
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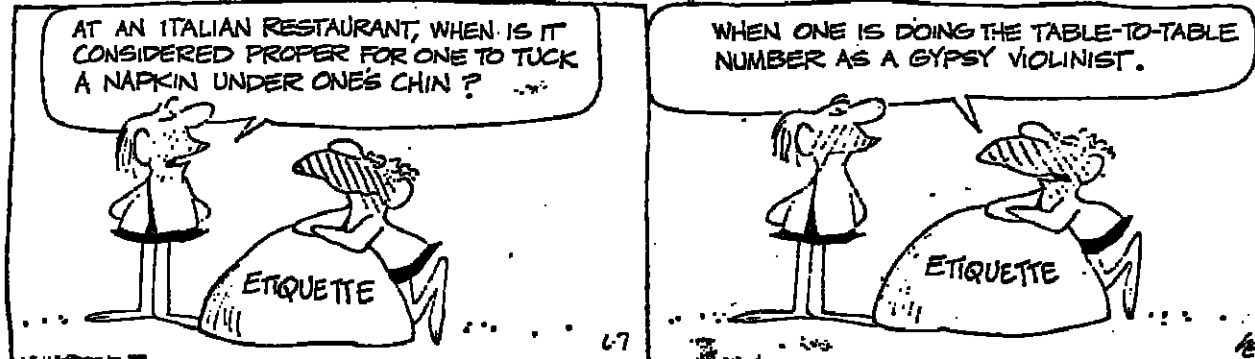
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B. C.



L. L. ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



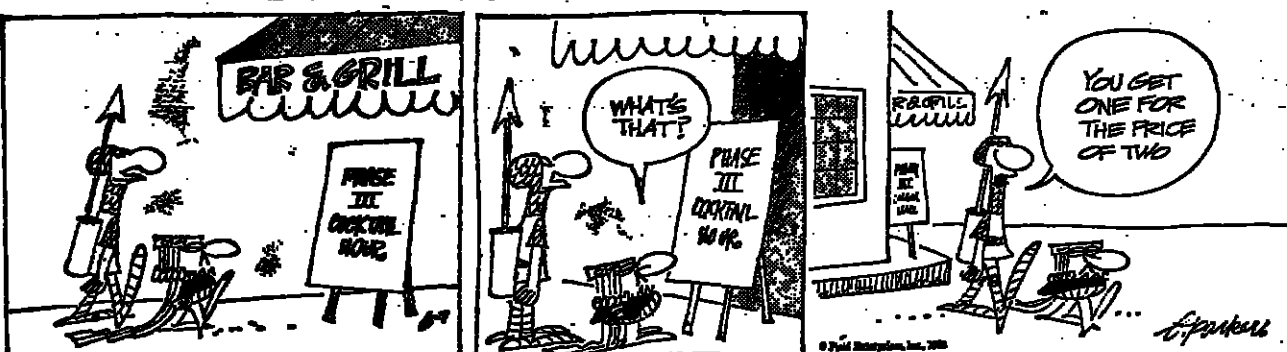
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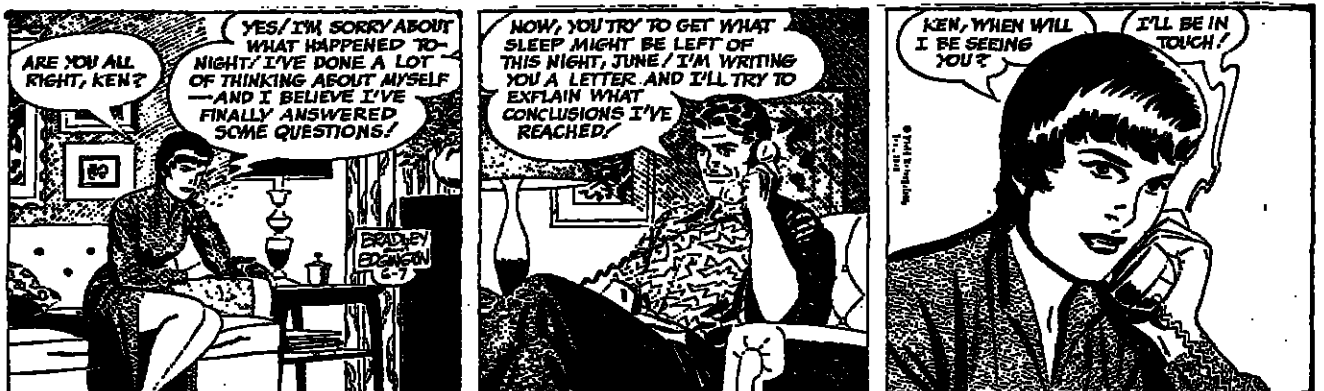
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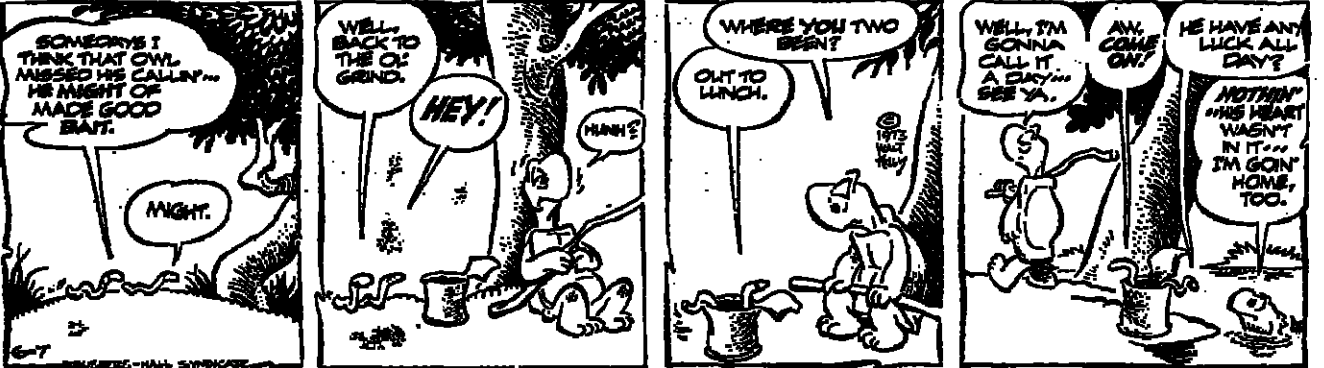
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RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The theory that husbands and wives cannot play bridge together effectively received a substantial setback in a recent mixed team championship. Two of the best known players in the United States, who have formed a harmonious partnership of world class for many years, teamed with their wives to head a field of 120 teams.

The winners were Edgar and Betty Kaplan of New York and Norman and Judy Kay of Philadelphia. Mrs. Kay was the heroine of the disgraced deal, on which she held the South cards.

West made an aggressive preemptive opening of three hearts, based on the vulnerability, and East raised defensively to game. He did not expect this to succeed, but it seemed likely from his angle that North-South could make a spade contract. Four spades could indeed have been made, but South naturally bid five diamonds and East speculated with a double.

At double-dummy, West would have led a club and East would have won and shifted to hearts,

NORTH
♠ Q10965
♥ A8
♦ Q83
♣ KJ4

EAST
♠ A8
♥ 763
♦ Q84
♣ A8632

SOUTH
♠ K43
♥ A5
♦ AKJ10652
♣ 9

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:
West North East South
3♥ Pass 4♥ 5♠
Pass Pass Dbl Pass
Pass Pass
West led the heart jack.

beating the contract at least one trick. But West made the normal lead of a heart, and South was well on the way to success when the queen won in dummy.

South cashed the ace and jack of trumps and followed with the heart ace to deprive the opponents of a safe exit in that suit. Next she led a club to dummy's jack, knowing that when East won he would have to do something helpful. East duly won with the queen, and recognized that he was in trouble. A heart return was due to give a ruff and discard and a spade play would solve South's major problem: the location of the spade jack.

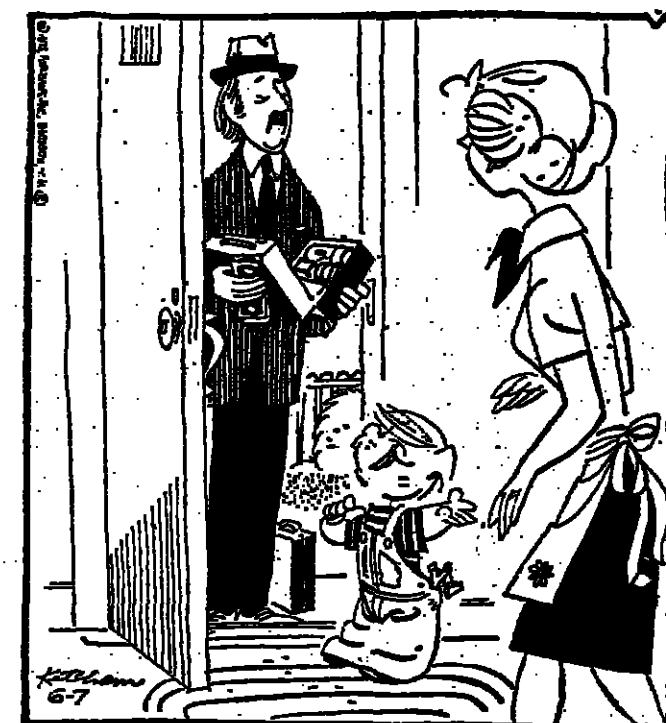
East judged correctly that South's club nine was a singleton, since West would have played high with a doubleton. An attempt to cash the club ace was hopeless, so East made a desperate play in the hope of confusing the issue. He returned a low club at the sixth trick.

But South was not in the least confused. She knew that East had to hold both the missing aces to have any semblance of a penalty double, so she discarded a spade from her hand and won in dummy with the club king.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

DIRTY STAGE SKAT
UNITED MERRILL SIMS
AT THE BIRCH MICH
DOUBLENEGATIVE
LIP GUP
ANEMIC VEERING
AGE ENURE OWEN
LOVE GROUND AWA
ARET BROWS GET
INDIGNEIS HIGH R
DIALA SIZE
DOUBLEJEOPARDY
BARB ALARM DIOS
ABUSE ESNE
DELE MAMES REAR

DENNIS THE MENACE



SHE'S THE HOUSEWIFE... I'M A YARD-KID.

JUMBLE - that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

CLATH
VINCE
DEECIV
AUGLAN



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Yesterday's Jumble DOWN OPERA SYLVAN AROUSE
Answer: Support on old-fashioned roofing place—REPOSTS

BOOKS

SERPICO

By Peter Maas. 314 pp. Viking Press. \$7.95

Reviewed by Richard R. Lingeman

THIS is the year of law and order in the book world. There are a score or so of books about policemen, and since Lingeman's Law holds that three books make a trend, we are well in the middle of one. A novel called "Law and Order" (creative thinking there, boys) is a best seller, and "The Supercops," a hero-worshipful biography of the New York policemen nicknamed Batman and Robin bubbled up under the Top Ten. Now comes another candidate for the golden handshake, "Serpico," by Peter Maas, whose "The Valachi Papers" was on the wrong side of the law and the right side of another trend.

What a trendy book must do is take the reader behind the scenes of a profession (such as, in the past, medicine, showbiz or the Mafia) and rip off that surgical mask or penetrate that glamorous smile on the 8-by-10 glossy to reveal a human being just like the rest of us, only considerably more messed up inside. At the same time the writer must take care not to destroy completely the aura; he can rake up the muck, pour on the pills and sex, show the mafioso chilled with fear—but he must not cut the umbilical cord connecting him with his reader, who is given the godlike illusion of seeing the frailties of the powerful but who must never forget his place in the man's swarm. Too much disillusionment, however, for the consumer of popular fiction; he may turn on the TV or get a beer or go out and buy a gun. Don't track your feet of clay in my house.

This holds for the nonfiction book as well; some illusions must remain. Let it be said for Peter Maas, however, that he does not stint in sketching in the corrupt police world in which his hero moved; nonetheless, his hero remains the saving grace—a Mr. Smith against the system. In case you don't remember, Frank Serpico was (he is retired now, on a disability pension) a young policeman who was sickened by the corruption he saw in the New York Police Department. He had seemingly always wanted to be a cop; stealing a ride on a bus as a boy, he would yell to his friends that he was "on a case." He had also formed an idealistic conception that the policeman's role was primarily to help people. And from his father, he inherited a streak of uncompromising integrity, a loner quality, that soon made him a maverick in the tight police subculture.

Serpico's day-saying began early in his police career; he would not eat his meals "on the arm" (for free) as did his fellow officers. Opportunities to go on the pad quickly followed when he became a plainclothesman assigned to the numbers racket. He refused the money but finally was

given an envelope containing a fellow officer's bribe to a superior. No taken, but he continued detachedly the pattern in the Seven where he was assigned to get in contact with higher-up who would keep on he would end in the East River; old fields, dismissed by "psycho." As his hero, Serpico is a conformist, role model, Village and dressing clothes, both as a die and because he liked way. He was a karate expert and a and he still had a dream of being a detective.

But as his unwillingly corrupt bribe became known, he became a outlandish, dress too symbolize; only a tag, could be honest Department.

Eventually, however, located some honest did there may have men like these the seems to imply, story to David Di young policeman, w cross to the mayor's Krueger, the mayor's to have gone little, using much. Serpico his story to the New which ran a series of corruption that provided Commission hearing: His testimony in e ceedings helped co: policemen.

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Peter Maas tells th effortless smoothness feeling that, in bui plic to the heroic stat exaggerates his role plifies the problem ruption. But I don one can come awa: pice" without admir man's lonely integrit.

Richard R. Lingeman
New York Times book reviewer

CROSSWORD

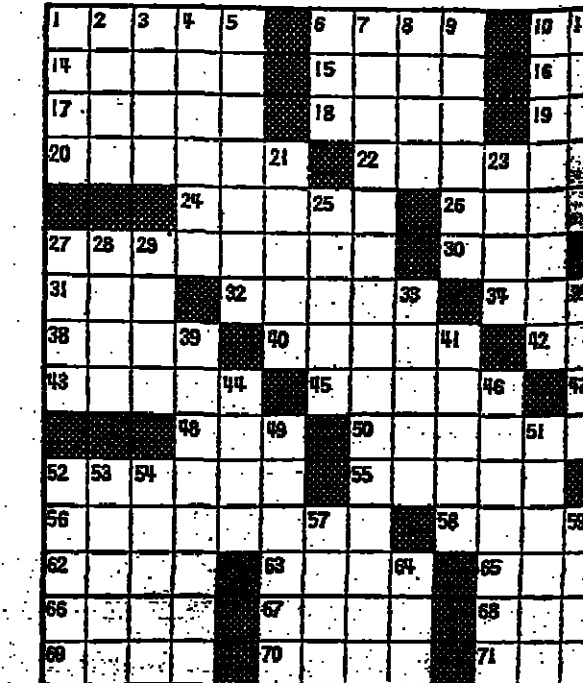
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الماتر

Art Buchwald

Congress Flubs Again

WASHINGTON—No one believes in the separation of powers more than I do. But when Congress voted to cut off funds used to bomb Cambodia, I think they went too far.

It has been one of the traditions of the government for the past 100 years that a President has the authority to bomb where and when he wants to regardless of race, creed or color.

This has worked very well and the United States has dropped more bombs on Indochina than it did during World Wars I, II, III, IV and V.

Not only was Congress wrong in refusing to vote the funds for the future bombing of Cambodia, but it couldn't have picked a more inopportune time to have done it. President Nixon is beset with tremendous problems at home and abroad. He has lost his White House staff, the Senate committee keeps probing into his role in the Watergate affair; men he trusted have been lying through their teeth about administration cover-ups; the CIA refuses to play ball with the President's version of what happened after Watergate; and the FBI, after a slow start, is uncovering massive violations of the law.

The only solace the President could take during this period is that he could bomb Cambodia whenever he wanted to. He could pick up the phone at any time, day or night, and say, "Henry, I've had a bad day. I want six squadrons of B-52s to dump two million tons of bombs on the suburbs of Phnom Penh."

Even while the press was zinging in on the so-called "plumbers" operation in the White House, even while John Dean was spilling the beans to Newsweek and Time, even though John Mitchell was telling reporters he had no intention of being a scapegoat, the President could scrape because he knew if things really got rough he could al-

ways kick the hell out of Indochina.

It seems to me that Congress should have taken this into consideration when it overwhelmingly voted to cut off this presidential option. While they certainly have the right to look into Watergate, and while no one disputes their sincerity in getting us out of Indochina once and for all, bombing is still the President's business.

Many times we have been told that only Presidents really know what it is to be President. It is the loneliest job in the world with very few satisfactions. One of the big pluses was that as commander in chief you could send Air Force and Navy planes against any target you felt threatened the security of the United States.

By cutting off funds to bomb Cambodia, Congress has tied the President's hands behind his back. They have made it impossible for him to use the weapons that he has at his disposal for whatever purpose he deems necessary to teach the North Vietnamese a lesson. It is a dastardly move that could only depress the President more than he is right now.

I am not just thinking of President Nixon when I protest this congressional action. I am thinking of future Presidents of the United States.

One of the great inducements for becoming President is being able to bomb targets at will without consulting Congress. It is probably the greatest fringe benefit the American people can offer the holder of the most important position in this land.

My fear is that Congress in taking this prerogative away from the President may have discouraged many qualified people from running for this office.

Countless presidential candidates have told me personally, "If I can't bomb Cambodia when I want to, I'm not interested in the job."

So the question I pose today is: "Can we afford to lose this caliber of men just because Congress has thrown out the baby with the bath water?"

"If there is the slightest doubt we send a jet. Our personnel are told never to calculate the cost before making a decision."

A Modern Saint Bernard

By Jack Monnet

PARIS, June 6 (UPI)—On Aug. 29, 1971, flames swept the huge Greek ferry Helleana in the Adriatic, killing 25 persons and forcing 1,000 passengers, including 190 French vacationers, to abandon ship. Italian boats picked up the survivors and brought them to Bari and Brindisi and several small ports in between.

"I called up the French consulate in Naples and asked them for help," recalls Yvan Chedier, "and they said, 'Well, if they come up here with two ID photos...'"

"I called up the next day and they said, 'We're coming down there with money and equipment.'"

"What kind of equipment?" "Typewriters." Fortunately, 97 of the survivors were subscribers to Europe-Assistance, a form of insurance against the minor and major calamities that can wash out a long-awaited, carefully planned and expensive vacation.

Instincts

Prompted by the terms of the insurance contract, and by some instincts not defined in the print, Mr. Chedier, director of Europe-Assistance, had flown to Bari on first word of disaster, certain that some subscribers were involved. He and his assistants spent three days without sleep rounding up Frenchmen in the various ports and brought them back to Paris without charge in a chartered DC-9.

For the 97 subscribers of Europe-Assistance, their vacation was, if not salvaged, not further ruined by having to go it alone without resources in a foreign country.

The 63 nonmembers of Europe-Assistance brought back were not asked for reimbursement either, which is not the usual way of doing business, but seems to be that of Europe-Assistance.

Playing Saint Bernard to the contemporary tourist has turned out to be good business for Europe-Assistance. Its backers are content now, having gone through the first five of its 10 years in the red and depending on word-of-mouth to gain customers. The success of its ideas is also affirmed by several indicators.

In 1972, Europe-Assistance sold 330,000

insurance policies in France, covering 900,000 persons. Another 200,000 persons were protected through policies sold in branch offices in Belgium and Italy.

In January, the company expanded into Britain. Next year it hopes to move into the United States.

The basic service it offers is the quick guarantee of medical help, money and/or spare car parts in case of need outside the home country.

"Take a serious situation that happens often enough," Mr. Chedier said. "Four persons in a car are involved in an accident in Spain, the country the French go to on vacation more than any other."

"One person is killed; we transport the body back to the home country. Another person is injured and hospitalized there; we pay the medical bills up to 5,000 francs."

"A third person is so severely injured it may be necessary to transport him to a specialized hospital in Paris; our medical team confers by telephone with the Spanish doctors and, if it seems in any way desirable, we send a Mystere-20 ambulance jet."

"The fourth person, the driver, is not injured but has to return to France. The car is badly damaged. Since Spaniards were injured in the accident, too, the local authorities want bail. We provide bail and get the car back, either shipping it or repairing it there and driving it back."

Since 1963, Europe-Assistance has moved to help tourists 70,000 times, in instances ranging from sending a Volkswagen station wagon to Turkey to sending a Mystere-20 jet, as it did a few weeks ago, to Riga, Latvia, in the Soviet Union. Company officials estimate that it has "saved" 500 lives in the last 10 years.

The Differences

"Where we differ from an insurance company," Mr. Chedier said, "is that we provide bail money, or an ambulance jet immediately. An insurance company will take two weeks to send money. Meanwhile, the authorities have jailed the driver and towed away his car."

Through an arrangement with the Marcel Dassault airplane manufacturers, Europe-Assistance has round-the-clock call on 10



Headquarters of Europe-Assistance.

Mystere-20 executive jets based at Only Airport that can be converted into ambulance jets in 20 minutes. The Mystere can reach most areas of Europe in a few hours' flight.

"If there is the slightest doubt, we send the jet," Mr. Chedier said. "Our personnel are told never to calculate the cost before making a decision."

The cost of a policy for Spain for 32 days is 20 francs a person and 40 francs for a car. For Syria or the European part of the Soviet Union, the respective costs are 40 francs and 85 francs.

The Season

Multilingual personnel staff telephones at the company's headquarters night and day. During the vacation season, the staff number rises from 70 to 200. An American can take out a policy, but the coverage would apply only in Europe—until the American operation is set up.

Because the company so readily sends its Mystere-20s on mercy missions, it is sometimes stung, according to Mr. Chedier. He remembers receiving an emergency call from northern Finland, above the Arctic Circle.

"Apparently a young man had suffered something like a fractured skull. It was uncertain but we sent a jet. As it came in, the young man was out on the runway with a movie camera, filming the landing. He wasn't hurt. Worse, he wasn't satisfied with being flown to Paris. We had to fly him to his home in Perpignan."

PEOPLE: After 62 Years In Public Schools

"I used to have a good left hand," said Mildred West, "but you can't hit them now." In Swedesboro, N.J., Miss West, who, at 82, may be America's oldest public-school teacher—is throwing in the towel after 62 years in the educational arena. She plans to end her career June 14, when the Kingsway Regional High School closes for the summer vacation.

Advancing years have not taken the edge off her tongue. A photographer, who turned up recently and asked her to sit on a desk for a shot to go with a local newspaper story, was told, "You'll get an interview, but not a leg show." Miss West has taught three generations in Swedesboro and many of her students have already retired. Under a New Jersey law enacted in 1918, retirement became mandatory for teachers when they reached 70—but the law did not apply to those already in service.

An old friend has come charging in to help defend President Nixon—and in the process put together an arresting figure of speech. John Wayne, commentator on Watergate during an interview in Seattle, declared that "because of a damned panty raid by underlings who enjoy playing cloak and dagger, his magnificent record of accomplishment has been tarnished."

Too often, the veteran actor said, "the press and Congress just haven't praised Mr. Nixon enough for the good he has done."

There was a moving ceremony, you might say, the other day in Valdosta, Ga. "I've started since I was 6," said Harry Sewell, and she (his bride, Cathy Hayes) has too. We met on roller skates and we fell in love on roller skates. It seemed only fitting that they get married on roller skates.

The groom agreed, and so did the best man. The match took place at the Red Barn Roller Skating Rink in Valdosta.

In Stamford, Eng., Hope Waggett, who is about Britain's dwin population, now wakened by the British crooks. In the past he bred 550 frogs in her 10 small ponds in his kitchen washbasin many frogs are being chemical sprays and filling in traditional create more land." Mr. declared.



John Wayne... defends Pres.

Josephine Baker triumphed at New York's Hall Tuesday night, as from the moment, as on stage, at age 67, a colored leotard over a like the body of a showgirl." (AP didn't Miss Baker was the body of the showgirl.) The first of four, followed by a Harlem the Police Athletic I then a U.S. too.

In Stamford, Eng., Hope Waggett, who is about Britain's dwin population, now wakened by the British crooks. In the past he bred 550 frogs in her 10 small ponds in his kitchen washbasin many frogs are being chemical sprays and filling in traditional create more land." Mr. declared.

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